OSWALD

The assassination of President John F. Kennedy was a meticulously planned and perfectly executed act. Whether Lee Harvey Oswald did it alone, or in a conspiracy, it was absolutely essential that he knew the "secret" route of the President's motorcade far in advance.

Otherwise, how could Oswald be sure that John F. Kennedy would pass directly below the sixth-story window of the Texas School Book Depository where he had only come to work some six weeks before?

This question has never been answered. Yet an answer is vitally important for any explanation of how, why and who murdered the 35th President of the United States.

How Oswald Knew "Secret Route" On Assassination Day

By MALCOLM ABRAMS

Lee Harvey Oswald knew the exact route of the presidential motorcade through Dallas more than six weeks before the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

And the Warren Commission knew that he knew.

MIDNIGHT has in its possession a photostatic copy of a document, which by April of 1964 was in the hands of Warren Commission members. The document details how Oswald obtained the crucial information needed to plan the murder of JFK.

Yet the Warren Commission chose not to act on this knowledge. Not to investigate further. Not to question. Not to call a single witness who could have supplied invaluable clues to the assassination.

The Warren Commission even chose not to include this most startling revelation in its official report to the American people.

Why not? Perhaps because the information would have pointed directly to a conspiracy in the murder — a conspiracy involving elements high within the CIA, the FBI, the Secret Service and America's business-industrial community.

This is what Mae Brussell, one of the country's leading assassination experts, believes. And there is abundant evidence still around after nearly 14 years to back her up.

But before one can fully comprehend the importance of the evidence, it's necessary to examine the "curious" employment record of Lee Harvey Oswald, a record that culminated with his strategic placement at the Texas School Book Depository.

Oswald's first job in the Dallas

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area after his return from Russia was at the Leslie Welding Co. in Fort Worth.

Through a friend of his Russian wife Marina, Oswald got a better job at the Jaggers-Chiles-Stovall Photographic Laboratory in Dallas.

The man who helped Oswald was George DeMohrenshildt. According to Miss Brussell, "he is a White Russian with well-known multiple links to both the American intelligence community and the oil magnates in the Dallas area." In other words, he was an agent for the American government.

DeMohrenshildt literally showed up on the Oswald doorstep shortly after their arrival in Texas, offering friendship and help to Marina, a fellow Russian.

The job that he got Oswald was not with an ordinary laboratory, developing and printing family snapshots. Jaggers-Chiles-Stovall was in the business of printing bonds, army maps and other documents for the American government. In fact, military security clearance was required for many jobs at the lab.

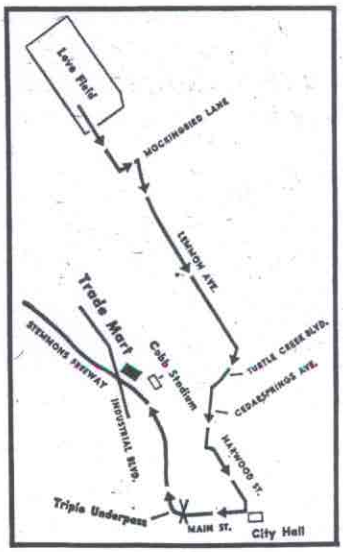
Yet Oswald, recently returned from self-exile in the Soviet Union, easily secured employment at Jaggers-Chiles-Stovall with the help of his mysterious new friend George DeMohrenshildt.

Oswald worked at the photography laboratory until April 6, 1963.

Although there is no mention in the final report of the Warren Commission, investigators did interview employes at the laboratory about Oswald. These are documented in the 26 volumes of Warren Commission hearings. One is particularly interesting.

Beginning on Page 196, Vol. 10, is an interview with fellow employe Dennis Ofstein. It was natural for Oswald and Ofstein to become friends — they had both been in the service and they both spoke Russian.

Ofstein made the following statement to Warren Commission investigators when asked about Oswald: "He did admit to me that he had been in the Soviet Union and my assumption was possibly that he had worked as an agent of the



OSWALD KNEW the route JFK was to take six weeks before the assassination. X marks the spot of the Book Depository.

United States government."

After leaving this job, Oswald moved to New Orleans where he became an active member of the anti-Castro group in that city. While there, he worked for the Reilly Coffee Co., which Mae Brussell contends was a front for the FBI.

It was during this period, in the spring and summer, that Oswald also made his famous trip to Mexico City where he visited the Russian and Cuban embassies.

His subsequent return to Texas in the fall of 1963 was instigated and arranged by a friend of Marina's, a Mrs. Ruth Payne.

Coincidentally, Lee and Marina were introduced to Mrs. Payne by George DeMohrenshildt, the same man who got Oswald his job at the photo lab.

Now it was Mrs. Payne who got Oswald his job at the Texas School Book Depository.

On October 15, 1963, less than six weeks before Kennedy's murder, Mrs. Payne telephoned Roy Truly, manager of the depository, saying that a close friend needed a job.

A fascinating sidelight in this sequence is that on the very same day the Texas Employment Agency, at which Oswald was registered, found him another job at Love Air Field, as a cargo carrier. That job, according to Warren Commission documents, paid $310 a month. The job at the book depository paid only $208.82. Yet Oswald accepted the latter.

In the 26 volumes of the Warren Commission hearings, this "irrationality" is never once questioned.

But it was questioned — privately, Mae Brussell contends. For proof, she offers a Warren Commission memo which she uncovered at the national archives in Washington — a memo which was "somehow" left out of the 26 volumes.

Addressed to commission members from two commission lawyers, William Coleman Jr. and W. David Slawson, it states: "Standing alone, these two facts indicate that Oswald may have had a non-economic reason for taking the job at the Texas School Book Depository."

That "non-economic" reason, says Miss Brussell, is that Oswald was part of the plot to kill President Kennedy. As such, he had to be stationed at the Book Depository on November 22, 1963.

So, the question still remains, how did Oswald know the exact route of the presidential motorcade so far in advance?

The answer may well lie in one short document, a copy of which is reproduced on these pages. Dated April 7, 1964, it was sent to chief counsel of the Warren Commission, J. Lee Rankin, by two commission investigators, Edward A. Conroy and John J. O'Brien.

The memorandum deals with Oswald's activities while at the Jaggers-Chiles-Stovall photographic laboratory. And in particular, his role as a liaison with the Sol Bloom Agency, a public relations firm (the agency is wrongly identified as the "Sam Bloom" agency in the memo).

This agency, working with Washington officials, planned the route of President Kennedy's motorcade.

The memorandum states in part:

"Although Oswald's employment at Jaggers-Chiles-Stovall, Inc. was terminated on April 6, 1963, it is probable that his association with that company may have provided him with an acquaintance in the Sam Bloom Agency. If Oswald had such an acquaintance, there exists a possibility that he could have used this individual as a means of obtaining advance information on the President's trip to Dallas.

"In connection with the work Oswald was doing at Jaggers-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., for the Sam Bloom agency, it is noted that in a period of approximately ten weeks Oswald worked on Sam Bloom assignments on 60 different days."

Lee Harvey Oswald was at the right place at the right time. And it's apparent now, that the Warren Commission knew how he acquired the information to get there.

Yet the commission members stopped dead in their tracks when they read this memo. They called no witnesses. They asked no questions. They did not act.

Mae Brussell says she knows why. Because Lee Harvey Oswald could not have got a job at Jaggers-Chiles-Stovall without help.

Because Lee Harvey Oswald could not have got the job at the Texas School Book Depository without help.

Because Lee Harvey Oswald could not get the map of the presidential motorcade without help. And the help, she says, must have come from high up.

EAC: esm: 7 April
MEMORANDUM

7 April 1964

TO: J. Lee Rankin

Attention: Mr. Howard P. Willens

FROM: Edward A. Conroy
John J. O'Brien

SUBJECT: Lee Harvey Oswald

A review of the actual time records covering Oswald's employment at Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc. shows that on numerous dates Oswald worked on photographic jobs for "Sam Bloom."

A "Sam Bloom" operates a public relations and advertising business in Dallas and the "Sam Bloom" agency handled advance publicity in Dallas in connection with President Kennedy's visit. It would seem that either Mr. Bloom or a member of

Although Oswald's employment at Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc. was terminated on April 6, 1963, it is probable that his association with that company may have provided him with an acquaintance in the "Sam Bloom" agency. If Oswald had such an acquaintance, there exists a possibility that he could have used this individual as a means of obtaining advance information on the President's trip to Dallas.

A COPY OF THE DOCUMENT that shows how Oswald obtained secret information. Yet the Warren Commission chose to ignore it.